

A NEW PLANORBIS FROM ILLINOIS.*

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

While making a study of the larger *Planorbis* of the Big Vermilion River, Illinois, for a paper on the distribution of the mollusks of that stream, it became apparent that two forms were included under *trivolvis* which were quite separable. One of these is the large, wide form to which Say gave the name *trivolvis*. The other is a narrower form which the writer and others have been calling *glabratus* (see Baker, Cat. Ill. Moll., p. 106) but which is not the true *glabratus* of Say, which, according to Walker (Synopsis, p. 99), does not range outside of the State of Florida. Say credited his original specimens to Charleston, S. C. The new Illinois form may be characterized as follows:

Planorbis pseudotrivolvis n. sp.

Shell sinistral, whorls 5; body whorl rounded above and below, the inner whorls carinated on both spire and umbilical region; the spire whorls are very flat and slightly concave; the earlier whorls are coiled so that they form a union with the carina of the preceding whorl but the last whorl gradually divides from this line, leaving a V-shaped depression between the dorsal carina and the body whorl; this condition is uniform for the dozen or so specimens examined; the base or umbilical region exhibits three full whorls to the umbilicus; aperture somewhat lenticular, rounded above and below, sometimes a trifle expanded, and bordered with red; color of shell yellowish or corneous inclining to brown; surface notably shining.

Height, 9; greatest diameter, 20.5; aperture height, 8; breadth, 9 mm. Holotype.

Height, 9; greatest diameter, 19; aperture height, 8; breadth, 9 mm. Paratype, 5 whorls.

Height, 6; greatest diameter, 11.5; aperture height, 5; breadth, 5 mm. Immature, 4 whorls.

* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. 8.

Height, 5; greatest diameter, 5; aperture height, 5; breadth, 2.5 mm. Young, 3 whorls.

(Collection Mus. Nat. Hist., U. of I., No. Z11393A.)

This *Planorbis* differs from typical *trivolvis* in being less high in comparison with its diameter, in the separation of the last whorl, above, from the carina of the preceding whorl leaving a V-shaped trough, which is not present in *trivolvis*, and in showing three full whorls on the umbilical side while in *trivolvis* there are but two full whorls. The sculpture is also more regular than in *trivolvis*, the rib-striae being more clear cut with wider interstices. The carina on the upper whorls in *pseudo-trivolvis* is also sharper and forms a raised keel bordering the spire whorls.

This *Planorbis* has perplexed Illinois conchologists for many years, being uncertainly referred to Say's *glabratus* as figured by Haldeman in the Monograph, plate 2. Whether all of the shells listed under this name in the Illinois Catalogue (p. 106) are referable to the new form is not known, specimens from these localities not being available for examination. The same *Planorbis* occurs in Pleistocene deposits in and about Chicago and has been referred to *trivolvis* in papers and references (cf. Trans. Ill. State Acad. Sci., iv, p. 112). The fossil specimens referred to this species occur at the following places (see the writer's Life of the Pleistocene, now in press by the University of Illinois, for the data concerning these and other sedimentary strata in the Chicago region):

200 feet north Dempster Street, station 47, stratum ix, silt.

200 feet south Dempster Street, station 45, stratum iv, silt.

200 feet north Oakton Avenue, station 42, stratum vii, silt.

Lemont, Lincoln Park extension office, Santa Fé R. R., stratum ii, silt.

Two fossil specimens measure as follows:

Height, 8; greatest diameter, 23; aperture height, 8; breadth, 8 mm. No. P396 (Chicago).

Height, 9; greatest diameter, 21; aperture height, 9; breadth, 9 mm. No. P401 (Lemont).

Pseudotrivolvis is not found in the earlier deposits in Wilmette Bay, Chicago, the *Planorbis* there being true *trivolvis*, while in

the later deposits the new form is the only large *Planorbis* found, an interesting case of distribution in point of time in the same locality.

Whether the new *Planorbis* is to be considered a variety of *trivolvis* or a distinct species the writer is not prepared to decide at the present time. In the material examined, both fossil and recent, there are no intermediate specimens. Until more is known it had better be considered a separate species.

**A NEW FORM OF AMNICOLA FROM THE OHIO PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS
WITH NOTES ON A PHYSA FROM THE SAME FORMATION.***

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

Recently, Dr. M. M. Leighton, of the Department of Geology of the University of Illinois, placed in my hands for study a large collection of Pleistocene fossil mollusks from a marl deposit near Rush Lake, Logan County, Ohio. One of the species represented appears to be a new race of a recent species. The deposit is in the older Wisconsin drift. A paper is in preparation describing the fauna of this deposit as well as that of a possibly older deposit in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in both of which a number of interesting cases of distribution occur. I am indebted to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry and Dr. Bryant Walker for assistance in determining the affinities of the species discussed in this paper.

AMNICOLA WINKLEYI LEIGHTONI n. var.

Shell differing from *A. winkleyi* in being larger, heavier, wider in proportion to its height, the body whorl being more globose than in the typical form; there are $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, the upper part of which is somewhat flat-sided just below the suture; this is especially marked on the last whorl of some individuals; the spire whorls are rounded and the sutures deeply impressed; the first whorl is flatter than in *winkleyi*; the umbilicus is wider and deeper and the aperture is wider in proportion to its height than in *winkleyi*.

* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. 10.